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(PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.)

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In addition to the information enumerated above "THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST" for 1889 contains a carefully revised

INDEX TO THE ORDINANCES OF HONGKONG.

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A SPECIAL FEATURE IN THIS PUBLICATION WILL BE A CHAPTER ON SPORT, (amended and corrected to date) dealing with almost every branch of the subject including RACING, CRICKET, ATHLETICS, AQUATICS, &c., &c., &c.

THE WINNERS OF ALL IMPORTANT RACES at HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, FOCHOW, and AMOY, with times, and other interesting particulars, carefully culled from the most reliable sources, make "THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST," a *valde precium* for all classes of sportsmen.

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Suggestions for the improvement of this work are respectfully solicited.

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"THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH"

FRANCIS HILL, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 7th January, 1889.

Intimations.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

HAVE NOW IN STOCK

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CRYSTALLIZED FIGS,
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CHOCOLATE CREMES,

CHOCOLATE MENIER.

NOUGAT, EVERTON TOFFEE, BUTTER
SCOTCH.

MUSCATELS,

FIGS,

JORDAN ALMONDS.

METZ FRUITS in 1/2 and 1/4 Boxes.

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FLORAL & ROSE WATER, CRACKERS,
&c., &c., &c.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,

Hongkong, 19th December, 1888.

DEATH.

At Lisbon, on the 16th November, 1888, Dona ADELIA CLOTHILDE GONZAGA, Daughter of the late Guilherme Gonzaga, and Dona Maria B. Rangel Gonzaga, and most beloved Sister of the Baroness do Cercal.
Friends please accept this intimation. [77]

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, JANUARY 11, 1889.

WHENEVER we write about Macao affairs we feel as if we were actually making a descent into bottomless 'Sheol.' The shady traditions of that unique colony in the Far East, the modern scandals, Governmental and social, which have taken place there, are so redolent of sulphur-and-brimstone that we have to uncork our scent bottle whenever we approach them. The newspapers published in that immaculate colony have of late been crying 'down the Hongkong Press, and this paper in particular, for what they styled meddling with the affairs of the Holy City. Ignorant of the true mission of the press, and incapable of any freedom of opinion, the Macao newspaper scribblers are prone to imagine that the press of free countries is as shackled and manacled as are their own hireling organs. The latest contribution to this kind of Anglophobic literature was to be found in the columns of the semi-official *Independente*. The mysterious release of TONG KING-SING's son, the notorious pirate-chief who led a band of cut-throats into his mother's house, has been an endless subject of discussion. Senhor Pacheco, whom nobody accused of anything in connection with this affair, thought fit to air his innocence before the public. He admits that he received \$350 from TONG KING-SING in order to obtain the prisoner's release; that \$250 were paid by the boy's father to the Macao wounded police; and that the reckless and criminal youth was sent to England by his own father, for the purposes of education and correction.

After bringing forward these facts, of the accuracy of which nobody ever questioned Mr. Pacheco, he indulges in a virulent attack against our Macao correspondent for having supplied to us a different version of the affair. Of course, Senhor Pacheco assumed that this version was communicated to us by some one in Macao, and he never took the trouble to make himself sure of the assumption. Vulpine reasoning seems to be in great favour with the Portuguese. It is needless to say that we heard of the release of TONG KING-SING's son from quite another source than either Senhor Pacheco or the Macao *Independente* imagined. We gave the news in the same vague manner in which it was communicated to us, and never hinted who was to blame for the release of a youth who was charged with the heinous crime of leading armed pirates into his own mother's domicile. We neither know nor care what provisions are to be found in Portuguese legislation absolving a son who robs his parents. Our remarks and animadversions were directed to the moral side of the case. A young scamp who goes so far in his career of premature criminality as to place his own mother's life and property at the mercy of the robber's cutlass, deserves anything but pity and commiseration. If Portuguese law absolves a person who thus treats his parents, we hold that law in as much contempt as we do the offender.

Our Macao correspondent has had nothing whatever to do in this matter; Senhor Pacheco's as well as the *Independente*'s aspersions on him, on us, and on the newspapers of this colony in general, are only a precious bit of the *pompato furioso*, as harmless as it is vain. We are glad to note that after due inquiries have been instituted not a shadow of bribery has been brought against any official connected with the release of TONG KING-SING's son. But this will never preclude us from condemning the facility with which a youth

found guilty of heinous crimes has been set at liberty. Portuguese legislation is undoubtedly an elastic thing, and that probably accounts for the extremely anomalous position which the colony of Macao holds in the Far East.

TELEGRAMS.

(Route.)

SAMOA.

A party of German sailors having been landed at Samoa for the purpose of assisting Tamasie were defeated and killed and wounded thirty-six and two officers.

EGYPT.

The British forces have left Suakin.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

LADY Dudley, says a current item, sleeps in black silk sheets.

INQUISTIVE PARTY—Whose funeral is this? Irish Undertaker—Mine, sir.

We are informed that there will be a game of Polo at Causeway Bay at 4 p.m. to-morrow.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Kashgar*, from Bombay, left Singapore yesterday at noon for this port.

SOCIETY in London is considerably agitated by a report that young Lord Castlereagh is about to marry an American girl worth \$1,000,000.

A SEVERE epidemic of cholera has broken out in Ahmedabad. Three hundred fatal cases were registered during a single week, including Europeans.

PRINCESS Beatrice Battenburg is taking a variety of internal and outward methods for the reduction of her obesity, which threatens to become abnormal.

We are informed by the agents (Messrs. Adamson, Bell & Co.) that the steamship *Riversdale*, from Antwerp, &c., left Haiphong for Hongkong this morning.

THE cricket match between the H. K. C. C. and the Navy will be continued at 11 a.m. to-morrow. By kind permission of Admiral Salmon and Officers of the Flagship, their Band will play during the afternoon.

FASHION has decreed a new wedding anniversary, the "clover wedding" upon the fourth year of matrimony. The gifts are four-leaved leaves, screens, glass dishes, portfolios, frames and other articles with quaterfoil designs.

IN 1742 there flourished in Boston an original sort of character, Thomas Fleet, who was a printer and the most popular auctioneer of his day. Among other rare bargains he offered at public sale was this: "A negro woman to be sold by the printer of this paper; the very best negro woman in this town, who has had the small-pox and the measles; is as hearty as a horse, as brisk as a bird and will work like a beaver."

THE Queen of Italy, who is a charming artist and a great lover of peace, has designed one of the prettiest lamps on view at Cavalier Giuseppe's stall at the Italian Exhibition. It is composed of ruby glass, patterned over with gold olive leaves and blossoms; gold doves perch on the globe. Candelabra, partly designed by the Queen, may also be seen among the lights, and up the suspension chains small winged angels climb and play.

NORMAN B. REAM, a well-known Chicago speculator, who has accumulated a fortune of \$3,000,000 to \$5,000,000 in grain and provisions, was selling mackerel and brown sugar in a country store at Princeton, Ill., a few years ago. He began speculating in the Board of Trade in a small way, through brokers, and after a little success launched out for himself. He has a faculty of always keeping on the right side of the market, and is known as "the wizard of the Board."

We would call the attention of the Clerk of the Course to Rule 30th appended to the programme of the Race meeting for this year. It has been provided that all horses and ponies shall be measured by the Stewards a week previous to the day of entering, at the Grand Stand, between the hours of 6 and 8 a.m. Acting on the letter of this provision, several owners of horses endeavoured to get their steeds measured this morning but on calling at the Grand Stand they have found there nobody ready or willing to do the needful.

THE splendid monument to Maria Theresa, lately dedicated at Vienna, is by far the finest and most costly work of the kind in the empire. The illustrious Empress is represented in a sitting posture, her right arm extended and her left hand grasping the sceptre. At the four corners are equestrian figures of her four great Generals—Daun, Laudon, Traun and Khevenhüller. The inscriptions are simple; on the front, "Maria Theresa," and on the back, "Erected by Francis Joseph I, 1888."

THE first performance of *Solanthe* by the Amateur Dramatic Society so pleased H. E. the Governor that he wrote to the Secretary desiring that a third performance should be given at some later date. In accordance with that request arrangements were made for two repetitions this week, the first taking place last night, when a full house assembled. The cast remained unaltered, the only change being in the orchestra, which included six musicians from the 91st Regiment. The performance was an unqualified success from beginning to end. The slight disadvantages under which several of the performers labored last time—such as nervousness, cold, &c.—were vanished, and the bright operetta went splendidly, most of the songs being encored. Positively the last performance will be given to-morrow night.

By the latest census, just published, the population of Paris is 2,344,450.

It is reported that "Ouida" has become extremely religious, and will give up literature.

ALMA Tadema is immensely industrious. He has just hung six paintings in the London Gallery.

SWITZERLAND advertises accommodation for about 150,000 guests over night during the summer season.

It is reported that Mrs. Whitney of Boston has been selected to make the Washington statue that is to be presented to France.

AT the Supreme Court this morning Mr. Justice Leach delivered judgment in the *Lucas v. Curiambox* case. He awarded plaintiff \$612.

QUEEN Victoria is afflicted with insomnia. She is sometimes put to sleep by having her brows stroked gently with a camel's hair brush.

MESSRS. Butterfield & Swire inform us that the Ocean Steamship Co.'s steamer *Patroclus*, from Liverpool, left Singapore yesterday afternoon for this port, and is due on the 17th inst.

H. MOSLER has been awarded the grand medal of the Paris Salon for his painting "The White Captive," one of the three \$25,000 paintings of American Indian life he was commissioned to paint by H. H. Warner of Rochester.

ACCORDING to German and English notation, a billion is a million millions, 1,000,000,000,000; by the French and American notation, it is a thousand millions, 1,000,000,000. The arguments of ease in writing and reading are all in favor of the French system.

MRS. VANDERBILT's arrival in London has placed Mrs. Mackay somewhat in a back seat socially. Mrs. Vanderbilt was regarded as a better specimen of an American society woman than the bonanza king's wife and Mrs. Mackay was not on Mrs. Vanderbilt's visiting list.

"SPIRITUALISM" is a curse, Mrs. Kane (the Margaret Fox of "Rochester rappings" celebrity) says in the *New York Herald*. "No matter in what form Spiritualism may be presented, it has been and always will be a curse and a snare to all who meddle with it. No right-minded man or woman think otherwise."

PRINCE Roland Napoleon Bonaparte is now attending the sessions of the Anthropological Congress at Columbia College, New York city. He is a tall man, with the Napoleonic cast of feature, wearing a black mustache, is about thirty years of age and a widower. The Prince takes no part in politics, but devotes himself wholly to science.

EX-QUEEN Isabella of Spain, who was to visit England for the first time last season, has an income of \$2,000,000 a year, but is always in debt. She maintains no house in Paris, but always resides at a hotel. She spends vast sums on horses. Her executive ability is clearly shown by the ease with which she constantly spends more than her enormous income amounts to.

TO TELL THE AGE OF A HORSE.

To tell the age of any horse, inspect the lower jaw, of course; The six front teeth the tale will tell, And every doubt and fear dispel.

Two middle "nippers" you behold Before the colt is two weeks old; Before eight weeks two more will come; Eight months the "corners" cut the gum.

The outside grooves will disappear From middle two in just one year; In two years, from the second pair; In three, the "corners," too, are bare.

At two the middle "nippers" drop, At three the second pair can't stop; When four years old the third pair goes, At five a full new set he shows.

The deep black spots will pass from view At six years from the middle two; The second pair at seven years; At eight the spot each "corner" clears.

From middle "nippers" upper jaw At nine the black spots will withdraw; The second pair at ten are white; Eleven finds the "corners" light.

As time goes on the horseman know, The oval teeth three-sided grow; They longer get, project before, Till twenty, when we know no more.

SUPREME COURT.
IN BANKRUPTCY.
(Before the Chief Justice.)

A COURT USHER IN BANKRUPTCY.

Henrique Joaquim Rodriguez, late Court usher, and now prisoner for debt, applied to *forma pauperis* to be adjudicated a bankrupt.

Mr. Wilson, on behalf of the execution creditor, M. H. Gomes, Lyndhurst Terrace, opposed the application. The bankrupt's statement of affairs set down his assets at \$2,135, of which \$1,348 were described as being due from members of loan associations; his liabilities, amounted to \$3,272.40.

Mr. Wilson said that an arrangement had been made originally for the bankrupt to pay his debts off by instalments, but this had fallen through owing to his duplicity in employing two lawyers for the purpose of deceiving his creditors.

His Lordship—Why do you oppose his adjudication? He is a prisoner in gaol, he swears he is a pauper unable even to pay the fees of his adjudication—I do not see how you can very well oppose the adjudication. However, he is here, and can answer any questions.

Mr. Wilson said that he had promised to appropriate half his salary to pay his creditors. His Lordship pointed out that there was small chance of this. Even if he did so, however, it would take about fourteen years to wipe off his liabilities. At present it was doubtful if his position was not jeopardized, so far as holding office under the Government was concerned.

Mr. Wilson thought he was entitled to a pension.

His Lordship replied that the Government did not pay pensions for the recipients to pay debts with, but to support them in their old age.

Mr. Rodriguez was then sworn, and in answer to his Lordship said that he was in Government employ in the Civil Hospital and Police Court since 1874, when he left the war afterwards in the *Optima Eximia*, and got \$75 a month and \$12 chair allowance. At the time he owed \$200. He re-entered Government employ in 1873, when his debts amounted to about \$400. To wipe this out he promoted a loan association, so that he could borrow money free of interest. The reason he got into debt was that his wife was ill, and he had to borrow money at heavy interest. He promoted ten loan associations altogether.

His Lordship—What on earth persuaded you to do that? It is generally a lot of old women who do that, not a man in your position—a public officer, with a decent income to keep him. Considering your qualifications you were getting a very fair salary—\$80 a month—why did you not live on it instead of going in for things of this sort? Ten loan associations! I know how you could attend to your business here in Court and look after them.

The Bankrupt assured him that he always did that business after Court hours.

His Lordship continued that the Government did not allow its servants to get into difficulties for the very reason that it interfered with their work. The bankrupt could not do his work if he had his hands full of loan association business. What was the money due to the execution creditor for?

Bankrupt—For loan associations.

Mr. Wise stated that he had suspended the Bankrupt since he was sworn.

His Lordship—Well, Rodriguez, you have petitioned to be made a bankrupt, and I do not see any reason why you should not be, but I am afraid that unless you show very clearly that it is unavoidable misfortune that caused it, your chance of service is gone. Under the rule of 1869 no Government officer shall be retained if he has got into pecuniary embarrassment, so that your promotion is stopped, and you are liable to be dismissed. I do not think you are entitled to any pension, as your period of service is broken. I will adjudge you a bankrupt and I hope you will be able to give satisfactory explanations to the Registrar in due course.

To Mr. Wilson—I think he is entitled to get his release—I do not see any use in continuing to keep him in gaol, as far as the petitioning creditor is concerned—he is only throwing good money after bad. I think we had better order his release.

Mr. Wilson consenting, the order was made.

IN ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

JOHANNES & CO. v. SASSOON.

The arguments in this case were resumed this afternoon.

The Attorney-General's defence, put briefly, was that his client was justified in retaining the opium until the plaintiffs forwarded the sugar, which they did not do.

Mr. Francis having shortly replied, his Lordship reserved judgment.

CRICKET.

H. K. C. C. v. NAVY.

This two days' match commenced to-day. The Club played the first innings, and were not vanquished until four o'clock, but their score was not so large as their long s'and would imply, the only big figures being obtained by Mr. Scramble Smith and Mr. Campbell, of the

The latter's 35 was rather lucky, he having four lives, but it was well-placed, and the Club has evidently gained considerably by his acquisition.

The Naval men started well, and at 5.20 had scored 120 for six wickets. The following were the scores up to that time:—

HONGKONG CRICKET CLUB.

Major Johnston, c and b O'Connell 8
S. Smith, b Lee 10
A. J. Campbell, (not out) 35
A. de C. Scramble, A. M. S., c Hunter, b Rochford 4
E. O'Connell, b Rochford 10
L. Barr, b Rochford 10
C. Platt, c Hunter, b Rochford 3
R. L. Henderson, (not out) 11
F. Brownell, (not out) 0
R. Bayly, (not out) 0
Extras 10
Total 111

NAVY.

First Innings.

Sub-Lieut. Egerton, c Boyd, b Campbell 19
Mr. Lee, b Campbell 10
Lieut. Freeman, b Darby 10
Mr. Lyne, b Smith 10
Mr. O'Connell, b Smith 10
Mr. Girdle, c Major Johnston, b Campbell 10
Mr. Hunter, 0
Mr. Rochford, b Campbell 0
Extras 0
Total 69

Second Innings.

Sub-Lieut. Egerton, c Boyd, b Campbell 19
Mr. Lee, b Campbell 10
Lieut. Freeman, b Darby 10
Mr. Lyne, b Smith 10
Mr. O'Connell, b Smith 10
Mr. Girdle, c Major Johnston, b Campbell 10
Mr. Hunter, 0
Mr. Rochford, b Campbell 0
Extras 0
Total 69

YESTERDAY'S LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The following was the remainder of the proceedings of the Council, which we were prevented from giving last night from want of time:—

THE MERCHANT SHIPPING AMENDMENT BILL.

The Council resumed Committee on this Bill. His Excellency—Before proceeding further with the Bill I desire to say that I take very much blame to the Government for the occurrence which took place at the last meeting with reference to this Bill. That blame is none the less in that it is very largely shared by the unofficial members. It will be recollected that the first and second reading of this Bill took place during my absence in Shanghai. Any matter which affects merchant shipping must be of very great importance in this colony, and when the Bill was considered and passed through Committee except the schedules and no remarks were made by the members, who in a special degree represent the shipping interests. I took it for granted that the object of the Bill met with the concurrence alike of the Government and the unofficial members. It was therefore a matter of very great surprise when I found the subject so little considered as appeared when the question occurred to which Hon. Mr. Ryrie gave rise. As regards Mr. Ryrie's action in the matter I am quite sure that no one will admit more completely than himself that the actual form which his objection took was a very irregular one. There is only one proper time for putting questions to the Government, and that is certainly not during the passing of a measure. Questions certainly cannot be put during the time a Bill is being passed. Of course the only thing for members who were interested in the question to do—and I venture to say that includes all members of Council—is should be interested in every measure that is passed—was to have scrutinized the Bill before coming here, and not having put questions at the proper time they should have been in a position to move an amendment if necessary. But although the hon. member, who has had a very large experience of Council and has presided over proceedings were conducted regularly, has made a mistake in point of form, I must say I am very much indebted to him for having drawn attention to the subject, for I find on looking into the matter another very grave oversight with respect to this Bill. It appears to have been lying in the printer's hands for three or four years. It has not been a matter of very great importance, and apparently it has been overlooked. I saw it for the first time on the very day of my leaving for Shanghai, and as I came here only at the last stage of the Bill, and no remarks had been made either by the Government or by the Opposition, I took it for granted

that it was a matter of obvious necessity. On the face of it I thought it was not very important. However, when I look upon the voluminous correspondence of four years ago which caused this Bill to be framed, I am by no means certain whether the conditions in the interval have not so changed as to render it advisable to amend the schedule of the Ordinance. I am not yet satisfied on that point one way or the other. The correspondence has taken a long time to search out and the first time it was put before me was this morning. I have not been able to come to a definite opinion on the matter for this reason, and as the matter is not by any means one of grave importance I wish for further time for consideration, and I propose to postpone the consideration in Committee for another meeting. All the reasons remain for the adoption of the body of the Ordinance, but I question whether the financial condition of the Colony has not so altered in the meantime as to render it possible to reduce the amount of fees appearing in the schedule. I have not quite made up my mind on the point yet, but I am somewhat of that opinion. Of course these fees are not a tax; nothing is there charged but what is for a service actually rendered. At the same time, I think possibly on further consideration of the matter, considering that our revenue is flourishing, that is, compared with four years ago and considering also the enormous value of shipping to this Colony, that these sums might be at least in part reduced. I repeat that however mistaken in form the hon. member's question was, at the last meeting, I am indebted to him for calling attention to this matter.

Hon. P. Ryrie—I think it is my duty, your Excellency, to say a word or two. Your Excellency states that questions can only be asked at one time. I have been twenty-two years in this Council and schedules have invariably been matters of discussion and questions on them have been put to the head of the executive or to the official in charge of the Bill. Of course the rules of this Council may be different from others, but I am confident that the discussion of schedules always came last. It does not follow either that a question asked is addressed to the President, it is addressed to the official who introduces the Bill.

His Excellency—Whatever may have been the practice of this Board I can only say that the Parliamentary practice everywhere is a fixed rule on this subject, and there is no such thing as having questions put while the Bill is being passed. Of course it may have been done here, but it is absolutely foreign to the practice everywhere else, so far as my experience goes. From what I have heard many irregular things have been done and passed here. As a matter of form it mattered very little. Had a different form been taken for raising the question it would have been all right.

Hon. B. Layton—I do not remember any discussion of the Bill before I introduced an amendment which the Attorney-General promised to give consideration to, and all discussion was postponed. Then the last meeting took place, and I withdrew the amendment. There was no meeting, I think, between.

His Excellency—The second reading was passed. We had passed the Bill and then when this question was put in Committee it showed that even the unofficial members had not taken the trouble to enquire into it, so that though very much blame is attached to the Government it is largely shared by the whole Council.

Hon. P. Ryrie—As it has done some good, your Excellency, we will accept the blame.

THE BY-LAWS UNDER THE PUBLIC HEALTH ORDINANCE.

His Excellency—On examining these by-laws, which we are called upon to confirm, it has been found that in one or two respects they are defective, and following the opinion of the Attorney-General they deal with matters which are rather subjects for legislation by this Council than for by-laws under the Public Health Ordinance. They will therefore be referred back to the Sanitary Board and cannot be further considered to-day.

ADJOURNMENT.

His Excellency—If convenient, I think we should meet this day week. In the meantime I request that members will carefully consider the proposals with regard to interpretation.

Hon. B. Layton—Do you propose, sir, to continue the discussion on the Merchant Shipping Bill.

His Excellency—Most decidedly. It is only postponed.

Hon

Governor is informed, several varieties, each sufficiently distinct from the rest to render a good interpreter of any one very possibly a bad interpreter of any other; and it is obvious that under such circumstances to secure for the Courts the command of satisfactory interpretation in all cases is a work of no ordinary difficulty, which at the best can only be accomplished approximately.

It would be evidently inexpedient to attempt the provision of all the necessary capacity and qualifications in a class of officers employed on no other duty. For that would not only involve the very great expense of a large Department of Interpreters and of students (many of whom would probably prove ineligible for office after large sums had been spent on their training) but it would mean a body of officers, for the most part required for service only very occasionally, and whose idleness, as regards public works, in the intervals would be perhaps injurious to themselves, and certainly to the Government service generally.

For this reason it seems desirable to depend on regular interpreters only in respect of the two or three dialects in most common use; and as regards the less common dialects or varieties of dialects to provide the requisite capacity among other Public Officers whose services as interpreters would be called for only when actually required.

Partly with this object therefore, and also to promote improvement in all interpretation, as well as to obtain greater efficiency, through improved knowledge of Chinese, in other departments than the Judicial, the Governor has drafted certain regulations, which are now laid on the table and offered for consideration, as appearing likely to secure what is required within reasonable limits of expense, and under other conditions least open to objection.

With further view to the same objects, the Governor has deemed as well worth the test of experiment the suggestion of the Commissioners as to the encouragement of the acquisition of Chinese among the younger members of the non-Chinese community; and some proposals for the purpose in the form of regulations (11) are also offered for consideration.

The case of the Police requires somewhat different treatment. Their tenure of office for short fixed periods renders unsuitable a reward in the shape of a lump sum; and it is moreover expedient in their case that a somewhat lower standard of knowledge of Chinese than is required from other Public Servants should not go without reward. For these and other reasons, after consultation with the Captain Superintendent and the Board of Examiners, the Governor has deemed it well to retain the principle of the existing system of rewards for acquisition of Chinese, increasing, however, the sums paid per mensem for the lower standards of knowledge, adding a third standard, the attainment of which will carry a reward quite equal to that accorded to the rest of the service. In another paper (111) now laid on the table will be found the scale of premiums which it is proposed to offer.

Though these various regulations which are suggested for adoption will probably be found to require amendment after experience has been gained of their working, the Governor hopes that they will at least bring about substantial improvement in the condition of things which was the subject of the Commissioners' enquiry, and will thus tend to the greater efficiency of the Public Service.

By Command,
FREDERICK STEWART, Colonial Secretary,
Government House, Hongkong,
10th January, 1889.

PROPOSED REGULATIONS FOR PUBLIC OFFICERS, OTHER THAN MEMBERS OF THE POLICE FORCE, FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF PROFICIENCY IN THE CHINESE LANGUAGE.

Public Officers who pass an examination, to the satisfaction of the Examiners, in the Chinese language, of the Cantonese or Hakka dialect, or any other dialect, to be approved by the Governor, will receive an allowance according to the following scale:

For colloquial only..... \$500
For colloquial and written Chinese..... \$600

The regulation to apply only in respect of dialects which Officers have hitherto not professed to understand, or in which they have hitherto not been employed to interpret.

The allowance will be granted to Cadets who acquire proficiency in other dialects than those in which they have passed.

On receipt of an allowance under these regulations, an officer will be required to give security for the repayment of the whole sum, or such proportion of it as may be fixed, by the Governor, in the event of the officer leaving the service of the colony within three years from the time of receipt.

The allowance for a Chinese teacher will be continued to officers who have passed their examinations for a period not exceeding three years, on their satisfying the Board of Examiners at the end of each year, that they are profiting by the teaching.

PROPOSAL FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF THE ACQUISITION OF THE CHINESE LANGUAGE AMONG RESIDENTS OF THE COLONY, WITH A VIEW TO SECURING EFFICIENT INTERPRETATION IN THE COURTS OF JUSTICE AND PUBLIC OFFICES.

The Governor to appoint from residents in the colony under 16 years of age, who have shown an aptitude for acquiring the Chinese language, and who have distinguished themselves in the examination for the Colonial scholarship or other similar competition three student interpreters, each to be attached to such department of the Public Service as to the Governor may seem fit.

The salary of the student interpreters will be 40 Dollars a month, payable, however, subject to a certificate of the Examiners after every period of six months, to the effect that satisfactory progress is being made in knowledge of the Chinese language, and in the facility of interpreting it into English and vice versa.

Any student interpreter who at the end of three years from his appointment as such shall pass a satisfactory examination in the Chinese language, and whose conduct in other respects shall have earned approval, will be appointed to an office with a salary of not less than 100 Dollars a month if, or as soon as, he is of the age of 18 years.

Every student interpreter on his appointment shall furnish security for the repayment of a sum not exceeding half of the whole sum received by him by way of salary, in the event of his leaving the service of the colony before the expiration of 6 years from the time of his appointment.

cases, with a third one to be awarded only in cases of exceptional knowledge.

Instead of the allowance of \$50 and \$75 a month now given to European and Indian Constables respectively who hold a certificate from the Board of Examiners, the following scale of remuneration shall be adopted, viz:—

European Constables..... \$250
Indian Constables..... \$100

For the first certificate, a knowledge of colloquial shall be required.

For the second certificate, a higher standard of colloquial will be necessary, as well as acquaintance with a book in Colloquial to be approved of by the Board and in the case of the third certificate an acquaintance with the written Chinese character will be necessary, as well as an advanced knowledge of Colloquial.

In no case shall the third certificate be granted without the sanction of His Excellency the Governor, upon the recommendation of the Board.

Members of the Police Force already holding certificates under the old scheme, shall be allowed to continue drawing their present allowances, but will be at liberty to offer themselves for examination for the second and third certificates under the new scheme, and shall be entitled, on passing, to the higher allowances.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[We do not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed by Correspondents in this column.]

THE CYNOCEPHALUS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."
SIR,—As Signor Chiarini, ever on the watch for novelties, monstrosities and curiosities for his famous menagerie, which has lately amused and delighted thousands of all nationalities in this city, has introduced to our notice his wonderful *Sinisa* and this genus of quadrupeds, I have no doubt excited the interest of all those who visited the circus, I purpose giving a short account of another animal of the same family, called by naturalists the *Cynocephalus*, another wonderful animal that walks, as it were, on its hind legs. This amusing little creature is a native of Asia and as it is not to be met with in any other part of the world and would, therefore, attract considerable attention abroad by its ridiculous antics, I should strongly advise the enterprising Signor to secure a specimen or two of this generally unknown mammal for his world-famous show, prior to his departure from the Philippines. The *Cynocephalus* can be obtained in any quantity on application to the natives contiguous to their haunts at the rate of from \$30 to \$40 per head, according to their individual capacities and a pure-bred one can be readily recognised by its stunted growth, extreme shyness, uniform black hair, large amount of yellow belly, and an extraordinary adaptability to copy the follies and vices of Europeans. Although it does not now carry any tail there are distinct signs that the progenitors of this family were not entirely free of this appendage.

A rule they are exceedingly gregarious, selecting various localities for their homes where a large number live together, and as they are not very cleanly in their habits it is astonishing to find how remarkably sleek they can render themselves when so disposed. Their food consists principally of garlic mixed with native berries, fruits, grain and fish; I have heard of some, who have become domesticated, indulging in the flesh of other animals, but this is rarely met with in their wild state. Their extreme vanity is one of the most striking affinities to the human race that this animal possesses, and if by any chance they can obtain a small piece of looking-glass they will occupy themselves the whole day admiring their uncomely features.

Some of their funny little creatures I have come across in my wanderings were remarkably fond of attempting to play the flute, but it is hardly necessary for me to say that their efforts in this direction only produced most heart-rending sounds and resulted in those whom this painful and annoying trick tortured beyond endurance at last seeking their destruction. Another very laughable piece of mimicry is that of procuring, whenever they can lay hands on one, of a worn-out tennis bat and from the manner in which they strut about the beaten tracks, with very little imagination, one is almost led to believe they understood the use of the implement and really indulged in the game.

The *Cynocephalus* is of a migratory nature but as a rule travels no great distance and large numbers periodically visit the shores so great indeed at times that at a distance their approach is similar in appearance to that of a white cloud on the horizon. The females are sluggish and not so numerous as the males, which fight with great ferocity among themselves for possession of their mates. The young ones are allowed to run wild almost from their birth, their parents, apparently, exercising no care in rearing their offspring. The mode in which the *Cynocephalus* communicates with his kind is by giving utterance to a number of peculiar sounds, not heard in any other country or used by any other animal, the nearest to the familiar sounds known to man being that made by the parrot, and when once started it is terribly distracting and appears interminable. They seem to be so many itinerant gazemeters, judging by the gas they freely disperse.

Thanking you for the publication of the above bit of Natural History,

I remain, Sir,
YOUR OWN BUFFON.
Hongkong, 11th January, 1889.

THEISM V. REVELATION.

A CONTRAST AND A STUDY.

IV.

THE INSPIRATION OF THE BIBLE INTRINSICALLY CONSIDERED.

(Continued.)

3. Moral contradictions of the Bible.

Be ye angry and sin not. (Eph. iv. 26.)

And he [Elisha] turned back and looked on them and cursed them in the name of the Lord.

And there came forth two she-bears out of the wood and tare forty and two children of them. (2 Kings ii. 24.)

And when he had looked round about on them with anger, he saith unto the man, Stretch forth thy hand. (Mark iii. 5.)

Be not hasty in thy spirit to be angry; for anger resteth in the bosom of fools. (Eccl. vii. 9.)

Make no friendship with an angry man. (Prov. xiii. 24.)

The wrath of man worketh not the righteousness of God. (James i. 20.)

Let your light so shine before men, that they may see your good works. (Matt. v. 16.)

Take heed that ye do not your alms before men, to be seen of them. (Matt. vi. 1.)

by you, are ye unworthy to judge the smallest matters? Know ye not that we shall judge angels? How much more things that pertain to this life? If, then, ye have judgments of things pertaining to this life, set them to judge who are least esteemed in the church. (1 Cor. vi. 2, 3, 4.)

Do not ye judge them that are within? (1 Cor. v. 12.)

Resist not evil, but whosoever shall smite thee on the right cheek, turn to him the other also. (Matt. v. 39.)

All they that take the sword shall perish with the sword. (Matt. xvi. 52.)

He that hath no sword, let him sell his garment and buy one. (Luke xlii. 36.)

And when he had made a scourge of small cords, he drove them all out of the temple. (John ii. 15.)

Be not afraid of them that kill the body. (Luke xii. 4.)

After these things Jesus walked in Galilee; for he would not walk in Jewry, because the Jews sought to kill him. (John vii. 1.)

And Solomon stood before the altar of the Lord, in the presence of all the congregation of Israel, and spread forth his hands toward heaven.

[Then follows the prayer.] And it was so, that when Solomon had made an end of praying all his prayer and supplication unto the Lord, he arose from before the altar of the Lord, from kneeling on his knees, with his hands spread up to heaven.

And the Lord said unto him: I have heard thy prayer and thy supplication that thou hast made before me. (1 Kings viii. 24, 25, and ix. 3.)

When thou prayest, thou shalt not be as the hypocrites are: for they love to pray standing in the synagogues, and in the corners of the streets, that they may be seen of men.

But thou, when thou prayest, enter into thy closet, and when thou hast shut thy door, pray to thy Father which is in secret. (Matt. vi. 5, 6.)

Because this widow troubleth me, I will avenge her, lest by her continual coming she weary me. . . . And shall not God avenge his own elect, which cry day and night unto him? (Luke xviii. 5, 7.)

Because of his importunity he will rise, and give him as many as he needeth. (Luke xi. 8.)

But when ye pray, use not vain repetitions, as the heathen do: for they think that they shall be heard for their much speaking. Be ye not therefore like unto them: for ye know what things ye have need of before ye ask him. (Matt. vi. 7, 8.)

And no razor shall come on his head; for the child shall be a Nazirite unto God from the womb. (Judges xiii. 5.)

All the days of the vow of his separation there shall no razor come upon his head; until the days be fulfilled in the which he separateth himself unto the Lord, he shall be holy, and shall let the locks of the hair of his head grow. (Num. vi. 5.)

Doth not even nature itself teach you, that if a man have long hair, it is a shame unto him? (1 Cor. xi. 14.)

This is my covenant which ye shall keep between me and you and thy seed after thee: Every man child among you shall be circumcised. (Gen. xvii. 10.)

Behold, I, Paul, say unto you that if ye be circumcised, Christ shall profit you nothing. (Gal. vi. 2.)

And God blessed the seventh day, and sanctified it. (Gen. ii. 3.)

Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy. (Ex. xx. 8.)

The new moons and sabbaths, the calling of assemblies, I cannot away with; it is iniquity. (Is. i. 11.)

One man esteemeth one day above another; another esteemeth every day alike. Let every man be fully persuaded in his own mind. (Rom. xiv. 5.)

Let no man therefore judge you in meat, or in drink, or in respect of a holy day, or of the new moon, or of the sabbath days. (Col. ii. 16.)

For in six days the Lord made heaven and earth, the sea, and all that therein is, and rested the seventh day; wherefore the Lord blessed the Sabbath day and hallowed it. (Ex. xx. 11.)

And remember that thou wast a servant in the land of Egypt, and that the Lord thy God brought thee out thence through a mighty hand and by a stretched-out arm; therefore the Lord thy God commanded thee to keep the Sabbath day. (Deut. v. 15.)

Whosoever doeth any work in the Sabbath day, he shall surely be put to death. (Ex. xxxi. 15.)

They found a man that gathered sticks upon the Sabbath day. . . . And all the congregation brought him without the camp and stoned him with stones, and he died; as the Lord commanded Moses. (Num. xv. 32, 36.)

Therefore did the Jews persecute Jesus, and sought to slay him, because he had done these things on the Sabbath day. (John v. 16.)

At that time Jesus went on the Sabbath day through the corn; and his disciples were hungry, and began to pluck the ears of corn, and to eat. But when the Pharisees saw it they said unto him, Behold, thy disciples do that which is not lawful to do upon the Sabbath day. But he said unto them, I have read in the law, how that on the Sabbath days the priests in the temple profane the Sabbath; and are blameless? (Matt. xii. 1, 2, 3, 5.)

Go ye therefore and teach all nations, baptizing them in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost. (Matt. xxviii. 19.)

For Christ sent me not to baptize, but to preach the gospel. I thank God that I baptized none of you but Crispus and Gaius. (1 Cor. i. 17, 14.)

Every moving thing that liveth shall be meat for you. (Gen. ix. 3.)

Whosoever is sold in the shambles that eat. (1 Cor. x. 25.)

There is nothing unclean of itself. (Rom. xiv. 14.)

Nevertheless, these shall ye not eat, of them that chew the cud or of them that divide the cloven hoof: as the camel and the hare, and the coney; for they chew the cud, but divide not the hoof; therefore they are unclean unto you; And the swine, because it divideth the hoof, yet cheweth not the cud, it is unclean unto you; ye shall not eat of their flesh, nor touch their dead carcases. (Deut. xiv. 7, 8.)

If a man vow a vow unto the Lord, or swear an oath to bind his soul with a bond, he shall not break his word; he shall do according to all that proceedeth out of his mouth. (Num. xxx. 2.)

He that sweareth in the earth shall swear by the God of truth. (Is. lv. 16.)

Now, therefore, swear unto me here by God. . . . And Abraham said, I will swear. There they swore both of them. (Gen. xxi. 23, 24, 31.)

Because he [God] could swear by no greater, he swore by himself. (Heb. vi. 13.)

And I . . . made them swear by God. (Neh. xii. 25.)

But I say unto you, swear not at all, neither by heaven for it is God's throne; nor by the earth for it is his footstool. (Matt. v. 34.)

And the Lord said, 'It is not good that the man should be alone: I will make him a helpmeet for him.' (Gen. ii. 18.)

And God said unto them, Be fruitful and multiply, and replenish the earth. (Gen. i. 28.)

For this cause shall a man leave father and mother and shall cleave to his wife. (Matt. xix. 5.)

Marriage is honorable in all. (Heb. xiii. 4.)

It is good for a man not to touch a woman. . . . For I [Paul] would that all men were even as I myself. . . . It is good for them if they abide even as I. (1 Cor. vii. 1, 7, 8.)

When a man hath taken a wife and married her, and it come to pass that she find no favor in his eyes, . . . then let him write her a bill of divorce, and give it in her hand, and send her out of his house. (Deut. xxi. 1.)

When thou goest out to war against thine enemies, and the Lord thy God hath delivered them into thy hands, and thou hast taken them captive, and seest among the captives a beautiful woman, and hast a desire unto her, . . . then thou shalt bring her home to thy house; and it shall be, if thou have no delight in her, then thou shalt let her go whither she will; but thou shalt not sell her for money; thou shalt not make merchandise of her. (Deut. xxi. 10-14.)

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But I say unto you, that whosoever shall put away his wife, saving for the cause of fornication, causeth her to commit adultery. (Matt. v. 32.)

If brethren dwell together, and one of them die and have no child, the wife of the dead shall not marry without unto a stranger; her husband's brother shall take her to him to wife. (Deut. xxv. 5.)

If a man shall take his brother's wife, it is an unclean thing; . . . they shall be childless. (Lev. xx. 21.)

If any man come unto me, and hate not his father, and mother, and wife, and children, and cannot be his disciple. (Luke xiv. 26.)

Honor thy father and mother. (Eph. vi. 2.)

Husbands, love your wives, as the Lord loves the church, which he himself sanctified. (Eph. v. 25, 26.)

Whosoever hateth his brother is a murderer. (1 John iii. 15.)

Give strong drink unto him that is ready to perish, and wine to those that be of heavy hearts. Let him drink and forget his poverty, and remember his misery no more. (Prov. xxxi. 6, 7.)

And thou shalt bestow that money for whatsoever thy soul lusteth after, for oxen, or for sheep, or for wine, or for strong drink. (Deut. xiv. 26.)

Drink no longer water, but use a little wine for thy stomach's sake and thine often infirmities. (1 Tim. v. 23.)

Wine maketh glad the heart of man. (Ps. civ. 15.)

Wine which cheereth God and man. (Judges ix. 13.)

Wine is a mocker, strong drink is raging, and whosoever is deceived thereby is not wise. (Prov. xx. 1.)

Look not thou upon the wine when it is red; when it giveth its color in the cup. . . . At the last it will be like a serpent and sting like an adder. (Prov. xxiii. 31, 32.)

Let every soul be subject unto the higher powers. For there is no power but of God; the powers that be are ordained of God. Whosoever, therefore, resisteth the power, resisteth the ordinance of God; and they that resist shall receive to themselves damnation. For rulers are not a terror to good works, but to evil. . . . For this cause pay tribute also; for they are God's ministers, attending continually upon this very thing. (Rom. xiii. 1, 2, 3, 6.)

The Scribes and Pharisees sit in Moses' seat; all, therefore, whatsoever they bid ye observe, that observe and do. (Matt. xxiii. 2, 3.)

Submit yourselves to every ordinance of man for the Lord's sake; whether it be to the king as supreme, or unto governors as unto them that are sent of him for the punishment of evil-doers. (1 Pet. ii. 13, 14.)

I counsel thee to keep the king's commandment, . . . Whoso keepeth the commandment shall feel no evil thing. (Eccl. vii. 2, 5.)

The king of Egypt commanded them, . . . Therefore God dealt well with the midwives. (Ex. i. 17, 20.)

Shadrach, Meshach, and Abednego answered and said, . . . Be it known unto thee, O king, that we will not serve thy gods, nor worship the golden image which thou hast set up. (Dan. iii. 16, 18.)

Wherefore king Darius signed the writing and the decree, . . . (that) whosoever shall ask a petition of any God or man for thirty days, . . . he shall be cast into the den of lions. . . . Now, when Daniel knew that the writing was signed, he went into his house and . . . kneeled upon his knees three times a day and prayed. . . . as he had done aforetime. (Dan. vi. 9, 10.)

And the rulers were gathered together against the Lord and against Jesus Christ. For our truth, against thy holy child Jesus, whom thou hast anointed, both Herod and Pontius Pilate, were gathered together. (Acts iv. 25, 27.)

Beware of the Scribes which love to go in long clothing, and love salutations in the market places, and the chief seats in the synagogues. These shall receive greater damnation. (Mark xii. 38, 39, 40.)

And Herod with his men of war set him at naught, and mocked him, and arrayed him in a robe of rob, and sent him again to Pilate. . . . And Pilate gave sentence, . . . And when they were come to the place which is called Calvary, there they crucified him. And the people stood by beholding. And the ruler also which they derided him. (Luke xxiii. 11, 24, 33, 35.)

And thy desire shall be to thy husband, and he shall rule over thee. (Gen. iii. 16.)

I suffer not a woman to teach, nor to usurp authority over the man, but to be in silence. (1 Tim. ii. 12.)

They are commanded to be under obedience, as also saith the law. (1 Cor. xvi. 34.)

Ze'ev as Sarah obeyed Abraham, calling him Lord. (1 Pet. iii. 6.)

And Deborah, a prophetess, . . . judged Israel at the time. . . . And Deborah said unto Barak, Up, for this is the day in which the Lord the Lord dismissed Sisera into thy hand. . . . And the Lord dismissed Sisera, and all his chariots, and all his horsemen, the edge of the sword before Barak. (Judges iv. 4, 14, 15.)

The inhabitants of the villages ceased; they ceased in Israel, until that I, Deborah, arose; that I arose, a mother in Israel. (Judges v. 7.)

And on my hand-maidens I will pour out in those days my spirit; and they shall prophesy. (Acts i. 18.)

And the same man had four daughters, virgins, which did prophesy. (Ac. xxi. 9.)

Servants, obey in all things your masters according to the flesh. . . . And whosoever ye do, do it heartily, as to the Lord, and not to men. . . . Be ye subject to your masters, as to the Lord; as if ye were subject to Christ. . . . Be ye subject to the Lord, thy God; and him only shalt thou serve. (Matt. vi. 24.)

Be ye not the servants of men: for all that have taken of the world, the flesh, and the devil, these things they do. (John vi. 72.)

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Be ye not the servants of men: for all that have taken of the world

Commercial.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank—167 per cent. premium, buyers.

Union Insurance Society of Canton—\$90 per share, sellers.

China Traders' Insurance Company—\$76 per share, buyers.

North China Insurance—Tls. 290 per share, buyers.

Canton Insurance Company, Limited—\$97 per share, buyers.

Yantai Insurance Association—Tls. 97 per share, buyers.

Chinese Insurance Company—\$165 per share, buyers.

On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—Tls. 150, per share.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—\$340 per share, buyers.

China Fire Insurance Company—\$80 per share, buyers.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, 36 per cent. premium, sellers.

Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co. 25 per cent. premium, buyers.

China and Manila Steam Ship Company—168 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Gas Company—\$135 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Hotel Company—\$170 per share, nominal.

Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited—20 per cent. dis., sellers.

Douglas Steamship Company—\$66 per share, buyers.

China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$196 per share, sellers.

Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$85 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Ice Company—\$101 per share, sellers.

Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited, \$80 per share.

Hongkong Dairy Farm Co., Limited—\$121 per share, sellers.

A. S. Watson & Co., Limited—100 per cent. premium, sellers.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 B—23 per cent. premium, sellers.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 C—5 per cent. premium, buyers.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1886 E—11 per cent. premium.

Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Limited—\$88 per share, buyers.

Perak Tin Mining and Smelting Company—\$5 per share, nominal.

Funjom and Sunghie Dua Samantan Mining Co. \$71 per share, buyers.

Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company—75 per cent. premium, buyers.

Tongxin Coal Mining Co.—110 per cent. premium, sales and buyers.

The Hongkong High-Level Tramway Co., Limited—250 per cent. premium, nominal.

The East Borneo Planting Co., Limited—\$60 per share, buyers.

The Sengai Koyah Planting Co., Ltd.—\$35 per share, sellers.

Cruickshank & Co., Ltd.—\$50 per share, sellers.

The Steam Launch Co., Limited—15 per cent. premium, buyers.

The Austin Arms Hotel and Building Co., Ltd. 40 per cent. dis., nominal.

The China-Borneo Co., Ltd.—\$65 per share, sales and buyers.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—Bank, T. T. 3/04

Bank Bills, on demand 3/04

Bank Bills, at 30 days sight 3/04

Bank Bills, at 4 months sight 3/11

Credits at 4 months sight 3/11

Documentary Bills, at 4 months sight 3/11

ON PARIS.—Bank, T. T. 3/77

Credits, at 4 months sight 3/95

ON INDIA, T. T. 223

ON DEMAND.—223

ON SHANGHAI.—Bank, T. T. 72

Private, 30 days sight 72

OPIUM MARKET.—THIS DAY.

NEW MALWA, per picul. \$680

(Allowance, Tels 4 to 32)

OLD MALWA, per picul. \$690

(Allowance, Tels 16 to 32)

NEW PATNA, (without choice) per chest. \$580

NEW PATNA, (first choice) per chest. \$584

NEW PATNA, (bottom) per chest. \$593

NEW PATNA, (second choice) per chest. \$597

NEW PATNA, (bottom) per chest. \$570

NEW PATNA, (second choice) per chest. \$574

NEW PATNA, (bottom) per chest. \$570

NEW PATNA, (second choice) per chest. \$574

OLD PERSIAN (best quality) per picul. \$500

OLD PERSIAN (second quality) per picul. \$475

HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

(From Messrs. Falconer & Co's Register).

Thermometer—A.M. 34.00

Thermometer—P.M. 34.00

Thermometer—A.M. 34.00

Thermometer—P.M. 34.00

Thermometer—A.M. 34.00

Thermometer—P.M. 34.00

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Thermometer—A.M. 34.00

Thermometer—P.M. 34.00

Thermometer—A.M. 34.00

Thermometer—P.M. 34.00

MAILS EXPECTED.

THE AMERICAN MAILS.

The O. & S. S. Co.'s steamer *Gaith*, with San Francisco mails to the 18th ultimo, left Yokohama for this port on the 10th instant, and may be expected here on or about the 16th.

The P. M. S. S. Co.'s steamer *City of New York*, left San Francisco on the 29th ultimo, and is expected here on or about the 29th instant.

THE INDIAN MAIL.

The steamer *Arratoon* *Apar*, from Calcutta, left Singapore on the 9th instant, and is expected here on the 16th.

THE CANADIAN MAIL.

The Canadian Pacific steamer *Batavia*, with the Canadian mail, left Vancouver on the 25th ultimo for Japan and Hongkong.

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

The steamer *Propontis* left Singapore on the morning of the 5th instant, and is expected here on the 12th.

The steamer *Riversdale*, from Antwerp, &c., sailed from Haiphong for this port on the 11th instant, and is expected here on the 13th.

The Ocean Steamship Co.'s steamer *Gladius*, from Liverpool, left Singapore on the 8th inst., and is due here on the 15th.

The new D. D. R. steamer *Aglaia*, from Hamburg, left Singapore at noon on the 10th instant, and is expected here on or about the 17th.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Kaiger*, from Bombay, left Singapore for this port on the 10th instant, at noon, and is expected here on the 17th.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

ALWINE, German steamer, 400, Samuelsen, 10th Jan., Pakhoi 5th January, and Hoibow 9th General.—Wieler & Co.

SEPTIMA, German steamer, 783, P. Hansen, 11th Jan., Kobe 31st December, Coals.—Ed. Schellhass & Co.

HESPERIA, German steamer, 1,136, L. Madsen, 11th Jan., Hamburg 18th Nov. and Singapore 2nd January, General.—Siemssen & Co.

DIAMOND, British steamer, 1,030, J. Gordon, 10th Jan., Singapore 2nd Jan., General.—Man Moh.

CLEARANCES AT THE HARBOUR OFFICE.

Kutang, British steamer, for Swatow.

Amigo, German steamer, for Kobe.

Alwina, German steamer, for Hoibow.

Sarika, French steamer, for Saigon.

Vorwarts, German steamer, for Yokohama.

Washington, British steamer, for Cebu.

Diamond, British steamer, for Amoy.

DEPARTURES.

January 10, *Fooksang*, British steamer, for Whampoa.

January 11, *Orient*, German bark, for Taiwan.

January 11, *Thibet*, British str., for Nagasaki.

January 11, *Ashington*, British steamer, for Cebu.

January 11, *Vorwarts*, German steamer, for Yokohama.

January 11, *Nanning*, British str., for Manila.

January 11, *Kutang*, British steamer, for Swatow.

January 11, *Duburg*, German str., for Saigon.

January 11, *Zafiro*, British steamer, for Amoy.

January 11, *Clara*, German steamer, for Haiphong.

PASSENGERS—ARRIVED.

Per *Alwina*, str., from Pakhoi, &c.—Mr. Jorgensen, and 31 Chinese.

Per *Hesperia*, str., from Singapore, &c.—100 Chinese.

Per *Diamond*, str., from Singapore.—427 Chinese.

REPORTS.

The German steamship *Hesperia* reports that she left Hamburg on the 18th November, and Singapore on the 2nd instant. Had very bad weather.

The German steamship *Septima* reports that she left Kobe on the 31st ultimo. During the voyage had heavy storms from north-east and north-west directions.

The British steamship *Diamond* reports that she left Singapore on the 2nd instant. Had hard north-east gale from noon on the 5th to midnight on the 9th instant with a very high sea.

Post Office.

A MAIL WILL CLOSE.

For Tauron and Quinhon.—Per *Doris*, to-morrow, the 12th instant, at 8.30 A.M.

For Straits, Colombo, and Bombay.—Per *Posidon*, to-morrow, the 12th instant, at 11.30 A.M.

For Kobe.—Per *Haiphong*, to-morrow, the 12th instant, at 11.30 A.M.

For Swatow and Bangkok.—Per *Phra Chom Kiao*, to-morrow, the 12th instant, at 5.00 P.M.

For Swatow, Amoy, and Taiwan.—Per *Thales*, to-morrow, the 12th instant, at 5.00 P.M.

For Straits and Bombay.—Per *Bajadilla*, on Monday, the 14th instant, at 11.30 A.M.

For Straits and Calcutta.—Per *Wingrang*, on Monday, the 14th instant, at 10.30 A.M.

For Europe, &c., India, via Bombay.—Per *Sutley*, on Wednesday, the 16th instant, at 11.00 A.M.

For Nagasaki, Kobe, and Yokohama.—Per *Ancona*, on Friday, the 18th instant, at 11.30 A.M.

For Europe, &c.—Per *Bayern*, on Saturday, the 19th instant, at 5.00 P.M.

For Singapore.—Per *Polyhymnia*, on Monday, the 21st instant, at 9.30 A.M.

For Europe, &c., Australia, Madras, Calcutta, and Mauritius.—Per *Natal*, on Wednesday, the 23rd instant, at 11.00 A.M.

SHIPPING IN HONGKONG.

STEAMERS.

ALBANY, British steamer, 1,498, E. Porter, 5th Jan., Vancouver 6th Dec. and Yokohama 20th, Mails and General.—Adamson, Bell & Co.

AMIGO, German steamer, 771, T. A. Bruhn, 7th Jan., Haiphong 4th Jan., and Hoibow 6th, General and Rice.—Geo. R. Stevens & Co.

BORMIDA, Italian steamer, 1,899, E. De Negri, 3rd Jan., Bombay, and Singapore 24th Dec., General.—Carlowitz & Co.

CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO, American steamer, 3,548, Wm. Ward, 9th Jan., San Francisco 8th December, Honolulu 17th, and Yokohama 3rd January, Mails and General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.

DEVONHURST, Dutch steamer, 1,164, Houtkoff, 6th Jan., Batavia 20th Dec. and Singapore 27th, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

HONGKONG—STEAMERS.

Continued.

DORIS, German steamer, 771, T. Raben, 7th Jan., Haiphong 4th Jan., Rice and General.—Wieler & Co.

FAME, British steamer, 1,171, A. Stopani, Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co.

HAIPHONG, British steamer, 1,122, H. C. H. Harth, 5th Jan., Kobe 10th Dec., General and Co.—D. Laprak & Co.

KUNG-PAI, Chinese steamer, 602, F. A. Brissander, 10th Jan., Whampoa 10th January, General.—C. M. S. N. Co.

MELITA, German steamer, 339, H. Mörck, 9th Jan., Haiphong 5th Jan., Rice.—Wieler & Co.

NAMOA, British steamer, 863, T. G. Pocock, 10th Jan., Fochow 6th January, Amoy 7th, and Swatow 9th, General.—D. Laprak & Co.

PHRA CHOM KLAO, British steamer, 1,011, Wharton, 6th Jan., Bangkok 30th Dec., Rice.—Yuen Fat Hong.

PHRA CHULA CHOM KLAO, British steamer, 1,012, A. Benson, 9th Jan., Bangkok 2nd Jan., Rice.—Yuen Fat Hong.

PILOT FISH, British steamer, 161, A. Stopani, Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co.

POSEIDON, Austro-Hungarian str., 2,511, S. Mersa, 8th Jan., Trieste 22nd Nov., and Singapore 1st January, General.—Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. N. Co.

THALES, British steamer, 820, Hunter, 9th Jan., Taiwan 3rd January, Amoy 7th, and Swatow 8th, General.—D. Laprak & Co.

TRIUMPH, German steamer, 677, P. Moss, 22nd Dec., Haiphong 10th Dec., and Hoibow 21st, General.—Wieler & Co.

TRITON, German steamer, 1,142, A. Bleicken, 6th Jan., Panarock 23rd Dec., Sugar.—Ed. Schellhass & Co.

WINGSANG, British steamer, 1,517, A. de St. Croix, 8th Jan., Calcutta 22nd Dec., and Singapore 31st, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

YEHSHIN, Chinese steamer, 754, Buchanan, 18th Dec., Shanghai 15th Dec., Kerosine Oil.—C. M. S. N. Co.

SAILING VESSELS.

ALTAIR, British bark, 399, T. Munro, 1st Dec., Newchwang, via Amoy, 28th Nov., Beans and Melon Seed.—Order.

AUGUSTA, German bark, 473, Jensen, 5th Dec., Hoibow 18th Nov., Sanpanwood.—Ed. Schellhass & Co.

BYLOIA, German bark, 333, P. Weiss, 16th Dec., Amoy 14th Dec., General.—Wieler & Co.

COLOMA, American bark, 852, C. M. Wages, 24th Dec., Portland (Oregon) and Nov. Lumber and Spars.—Captain.

DANIEL BARNES, American ship, 1,436, J. G. Stover, 17th Dec., Honolulu 12th Nov., Ballast.—Order.

ESMERALDA, British str., 140, H. T. Williams, 20th Dec., Mariann 8th Dec., General.—Order.

ERLORNING, Chinese bark, 457, Uplum Examination, Junk, Stonecutters' Island.—Chinese Customs.

ITON, French bark, 543, Révillon, 24th Dec., Genoa 8th Dec., General.—Melchers & Co.

JOHN NICHOLSON, British steamer, 685, W. Quine, 18th Dec., Honolulu 16th Nov., Ballast.—Captain.

KELLY, British bark, 803, Land, 8th Jan., Haiphong 7th December, Ballast.—D. Musso & Co.

MERCUR, British brigantine, 219, Dick, 12th Dec., Amoy 11th Dec., General.—Order.

SARAH SKIDWAY, American bark, 821, A. Call, 29th Dec., Nagasaki 21st Dec., Coal.—C. T. Co.

TANAFACA, British bark, 492, H. Kennett, 6th Dec., Sandakan 24th October, Timber.—Gibb, Livingston & Co.

Insurances.

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THERE is no feature of our civilised life that strikes a thoughtful man with more force than the neglect of LIFE ASSURANCE. By payment of a small quarterly subscription any man of good health can secure a very large sum to his family in case of premature death, yet hundreds of families brought up in comfort—perhaps in luxury—are left in extreme poverty every year from the bread winner having neglected to assure his life. In the East many a man lives up to his income, knowing well that if death cut him off suddenly, his wife and children would be left almost wholly unprovided for. All this can be prevented by Life Assurance.

EVERY FACILITY in connection with Life Assurance Business is afforded by THE STANDARD LIFE OFFICE, one of the largest and wealthiest of the Provident Institutions of the United Kingdom. Forms of application and all information will be promptly afforded on application to any of the Standard Company's Agents, or to THE BORNEO COMPANY, LD., Agents, Hongkong.

Hongkong, 29th June, 1888. [659]

NOTICE.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED.....\$1,000,000

The above Company is prepared to accept MARINE RISKS AT CURRENT RATES ON GOODS. Excess Policies granted to all Parts of the world payable at any of its Agencies.

WOO LIN YUEN Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE, No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST, Hongkong, 1st February, 1889. [150]